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Russia Boycotts Three United Nations Meetings

Russian delegates yesterday walked out of the United Nations atomic talks at Lake Success, the Far Eastern Commission sitting in Washington, and failed to turn up for the United Nations Trusteeship Council which opened a two-months session in Geneva.

The reason in every case was the continued representation on these bodies of Nationalist China.

Lake Success, Jan. 19. (Reuter)—Russia walked out of the United Nations atomic talks at Lake Success, New York, today, bringing to a halt the discussions among the five big powers and Canada on a world control plan.

Experts from the six countries met for an hour behind closed doors here, while some of the reporters huddled at the entrance, waiting for the Russian delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, to leave the conference room and streaming for a glimpse of the proceedings through a slit in the curtains on the door.

Mr. Malik spoke on four separate occasions in the morning before he made his departure. He left the Soviet United Nations walk-out in the last week, but nothing of what he said could be heard.

Malik's walk-out came as a result of Russia's refusal to participate in any United Nations meetings while the delegation of Nationalist China is accepted here. As he strode from the meeting room, he smiled broadly at the reporters. He repeated the now familiar Soviet statement that Russia will not participate in any meeting with a "Kunming" representative, and will not recognize any delegates taken from Nationalist China's puppet government. He also repeated the removal of the Nationalist representative from the United Nations, and the removal of the Nationalist representative from the United Nations, and the removal of the Nationalist representative from the United Nations.

When it was a fact whether the Nationalist government would be accepted by the United Nations, the Soviet Union has not yet decided. The Soviet Union has not yet decided whether it will accept the Nationalist government or not. The Soviet Union has not yet decided whether it will accept the Nationalist government or not.

NOT PRESENT The First Snow
Geneva, Jan. 19. (Reuter)—Russia walked out of the United Nations Trusteeship Council session today, bringing to a halt the discussions among the five big powers and Canada on a world control plan.

EDITORIAL

Labour Party's Manifesto

It will not be long before the General Election issues are fully joined. The Socialists, not unexpectedly, have come first into the field with a manifesto which solicits the continued confidence of the electors first gained in 1945. Next week the voting public of Britain will have presented to them the Conservative and Liberal platforms; whereafter the struggle for political supremacy will enter its incisive phase. Sections of the British Press have already criticised the Labour Party manifesto on the grounds that it omits so much, i.e., reference to Marshall Aid, or the part which the United States has played in the slow, but gradual economic and financial recovery of the nation; wages, housing, and foreign policy designed to guarantee peace. It is true there is no specific reference to the United States or Marshall Aid, but it is not easy to appreciate why there should be. The General Election in England, like Congressional and Senate elections in the United States, must be fought largely on domestic issues. Marshall Aid and the close political and other ties between Britain and America during the past four and a half years have represented part of the British Government's foreign policy, although, admittedly, Marshall Aid has, of necessity played an important part in the economic aspects of daily life for the average Briton. But it has already been decided that Marshall Aid now has a limited life, irrespective of which political party be returned to power next month. It could not, therefore, become a contentious election platform for any party. And an election manifesto is not intended to give thanks for past help, but to try and offer reassurances about the future. The Labour Party's manifesto fundamentally seeks to

guarantee full employment through a second Five Year Plan, a plan which has as its basic features perpetuation and development of domestic policy which has characterised the past four and a half years. These features are: more and more nationalisation; retention of price controls, subsidies, and rationing; maintenance of state welfare services. Whatever popular opinion may be about these policies, it must be conceded that the Labour Party possesses the courage of its convictions in proposing an extension and development of what have been experimental ideas. Only on one point have the Socialists retreated from their basic concept of what is good for the nation propounded in 1945—that is, industrial insurance companies, which they will now "mutualise" instead of nationalise. In other respects they hold firm to the conviction that earlier policies remain unaffected by events since 1945; that they are the best methods of dealing with the domestic and foreign problems confronting the nation; that they are methods which should be applied to even wider aspects of national life. On these grounds the Labour Party manifesto deserves to be described as positive and challenging. If it lacks breadth of vision, it certainly rates as being audacious—and audacity is an idiosyncrasy which the British people (as well as Americans, as witness Mr. Truman's triumph in the Presidential election last year) admire. Until the Conservatives produce their election platform it is impossible to attempt to assess the relative appeals which the manifestos are likely to make to the British electors. But the Socialists have not only got off to a quick start; they have managed to avoid giving the impression they are on the defensive.

Ricksha Coolies Attack Sailors

Two sailors of HMS Concord, Able Seaman L. O. Per and Signaller J. D. Cooper, reported to the British Police Station at 2 P.M. today that they had been attacked by a group of ricksha coolies outside the Golden Arrow Restaurant, off Nathan Road. The sailors reported that they had left some cigarettes behind when they were engaged in the ricksha. When the Police arrived, the sailors had been attacked by a group of ricksha coolies. The sailors reported that they had been attacked by a group of ricksha coolies. The sailors reported that they had been attacked by a group of ricksha coolies.

SMALL MONEY SHORTAGE

Ticket Coupons Being Used By Bus Co.

Due to the current shortage of small change, the Central Motor Bus Company has announced that it will accept 20 cent ticket coupons for use on their buses on all other routes. This measure is being taken to help the public who are having difficulty in obtaining small change. The coupons will be valid for use on all routes except the Airport Express.

WALKS OUT

Washington, Jan. 19. (Reuter)—The Soviet Union walked out of the 12 members of the Far Eastern Commission on Thursday, throwing out the Chinese Nationalist representative. The Soviet Union walked out of the 12 members of the Far Eastern Commission on Thursday, throwing out the Chinese Nationalist representative. The Soviet Union walked out of the 12 members of the Far Eastern Commission on Thursday, throwing out the Chinese Nationalist representative.

Boat Capsizes: 7 Drowned

Seven people were drowned when a boat carrying 10 people capsized in the waters off the coast of the island of Formosa today. The boat was carrying 10 people, and seven of them were drowned. The boat was carrying 10 people, and seven of them were drowned.

FOUR ACCOUNTS

Reuter's correspondent was able to hear the following four accounts himself. All four persons spoken to were nervous, extremely shy of making statements for quotation, and were particularly unwilling to mention their names, their previous homes in Germany or the names of their friends still in the camps.

First: A middle-aged woman with one blind eye and failing sight in the other, contacted her friend in Sachsenhausen. She was exceptionally nervous and unwilling to talk. She said, however, that she had a message for the British Consulate in Berlin from her "English friend" in Sachsenhausen.

Second: A 45-year-old former employee arrested at his home in Orlanburg, north of Berlin, in April, 1945, as a Nazi Party member. He looked in good health, "I was an employee of a business firm which did a lot of export business."

Soviets Hold British Soldiers In Concentration Camps

DRAMATIC DISCLOSURES MADE BY RELEASED INTERNEES

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Several British soldiers, including one Major, a British woman and several American and French soldiers are interned in the Soviet concentration camps of Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald former Nazi horror camps according to released internees who arrived in Berlin today.

Reuter's correspondent was able to speak to persons who said that they had seen and spoken with British and American internees. Other former prisoners who arrived in Berlin today under the recently announced Soviet scheme to empty the camps and close them gave information of the other Allied subjects to the West Berlin "Action Group Against Inhumanity," which processes all returning prisoners and passes its information on to the German authorities.

The Action Group has collected information from different sources on six "British and American" soldiers stated to be in Sachsenhausen, one of whom was identified by two separate accounts as definitely a British major who was wearing a nearly complete uniform.

The returning prisoners, however, did not know exactly how many were British and how many were American, as neither could speak the other's language.

The Yugoslavs, who returned from Sachsenhausen today, told the "Action Group" that they had spent several months in the "Foreigners' Battalion" at Sachsenhausen. They said that besides the six "British and American" there were also a French colonel aged 45, who was condemned to 10 years' hard labour for "espionage," a Japanese, an Italian and several Spaniards.

The six British and American were of all ages, from 20 to 40, and were of various professions. They were all of the same rank, and were all of the same rank. They were all of the same rank, and were all of the same rank.

The Group was able to get some of their names, but was unwilling to publish them for fear of reprisals against the prisoners.

A British spokesman said that no action would be taken by the British authorities until all the names had been collected and sorted.

KICKED AND WHIPPED

Third: A 45-year-old Post Office engineer from Tottenham, Surrey, who had been an "Ordnungspolizei" (German police) in the local branch in the Nazi era. He looked extremely ill. He had large blue and yellow sores all over his face.

He said that he was arrested in Tottenham early in 1945. The Russians asked him to sign a document written in Russian. He refused to sign it, and was kicked and whipped for a long time. After that he signed.

"I spent a few weeks in a place in Saxony and then we had a ghastly five-day march to Luckau, in Brandenburg. About a hundred people died on the way from exhaustion and hunger."

He revealed the appalling conditions existing in Luckau. "About 75 per cent of the inmates died in the five weeks I was there, and the total camp population was about 4,000. Everyone there was an old Nazi like myself."

CORPSES HAULED OUT

"I was crammed into a small church with 500 other people. The lice, rats, dysentery and typhus were perfectly unbelievable. At night the Russians hauled the corpses out—anything up to 60 a night. Next morning other people were brought in from other parts of the camp."

Fourth: A 24-year-old half-Jewish cobbler's apprentice said that he was arrested by the Russians at his home just outside Berlin in 1946. "The Russians picked me up one night and accused me of being a British spy. I said I had never spoken to an Englishman in my life." But they produced evidence that I had often been to Spandau, in the British sector of Berlin, and that I corresponded with my brother in Paris.

Fire Aboard An LST

Fire broke out on board a former LST, lying about 60 yards off Wing Hong Street, Lanchow, about 1.10 a.m. today. When the alarm was raised, a fireboat was dispatched and after nearly an hour's work extinguished the blaze. The stern of the vessel was damaged to some extent. A police launch also stood by and took off all the occupants while the fire was being fought. No casualties were reported.

Evacuation Demand

Berlin, Jan. 19. (Reuter)—The Soviet authorities have demanded the immediate evacuation of the headquarters of the Soviet-controlled railway system which is in the American sector and was occupied by West sector police on Tuesday night.

The demand was made by General Kotikov, Soviet Commandant in Berlin, in a letter to General Maxwell Taylor, the American Commandant.

General Kotikov stated: "German police of the American sector forced their way into the building, disrupted communications and thus endangered the work of the Berlin railway."

General Taylor reported that the building had been taken over under American authority, and that the 600 rooms had been vacant for some time.

Since the occupation of the building only skeleton services have been run on the Berlin elevated railway system.

Herbert E. Rimmer, Deputy Chief of the East German Railway, stated today that had become necessary as the main telephone exchange of the whole city was in the building located in the occupied building.

He said: "We cannot carry on normal service as long as our calls are being listened to and tampered by the Western police." Reuter.

Romulo's Health

Washington, Jan. 19.—Bridgadier General Carlos P. Romulo, President of the United Nations General Assembly, who is ill in Walter Reed Hospital from a throat infection, was reported slightly improved today.

Hospital authorities said General Romulo is also suffering from exhaustion resulting from his recent United Nations duties.—Associated Press.

SENATORIAL PRESSURE

Senator Connally and many other Senators have made repeated demands that this country resume diplomatic and trade relations with Madrid which were broken off in 1946 in keeping with a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. This was done because the Franco government was deemed a Fascist dictatorship which had come to power with the aid of Hitler and Mussolini.

Since that time the United States has been represented in Madrid only by a Charge d'Affaires.

Secretary Acheson declared the U.S. now is ready to vote for a resolution in the UN Assembly which will leave members free to send an Ambassador or Minister to Spain if they choose.—Associated Press.

Secret Report On Formosa

Said In Danger Of Economic Collapse

Washington, Jan. 19.—Secret reports from Formosa indicate that the island bustion of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Nationalists is in imminent danger of economic collapse, it was revealed on Thursday.

Chiang, who has been refused further military aid by the United States, is said to have retaliated by drawing material for his military forces from the island's faltering civilian economy. Since Formosa's economy is supported by funds from the Economic Co-operation Administration, Chiang apparently has found an indirect way to obtain U.S. help for his 300,000-man army.

This situation may become a big issue when Congress starts considering the extension of ECA's authorization beyond the February 15 deadline.

This latest twist in the already tangled Far Eastern crisis came as Republican Congressmen accused the Administration of following the China policy suggested by the former Vice President, Mr. Henry Wallace, in 1944.

WALLACE REPORT

The Republican Senator, Styles Bridges, said Wallace expounded the line laid down by all "left wingers," which now has become official policy. Both the White House and the State Department said they had never seen Wallace's report. The State Department Press Officer, Mr. Michael McDermott, added officials would be "glad if it turned up—we couldn't find a copy."

Another Republican Senator, William Knowland, a vociferous critic of the Administration's China policy, read in the Senate a letter written in 1948 by the then Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lovett, which said that Wallace reported directly to the President and that the State Department was "not aware" of the document.

Knowland said this indicated that the government's "right hand didn't know what its left hand was doing."

Reports from Formosa said the "big problem" there now is to find a way to prevent Chiang's military forces from wrecking the island's economy through huge demands on its food and financial resources.

Since the Communists took over the China mainland, Formosa's normal population of five million has been increased by 1,250,000, including Chiang's (Continued on Page 5)

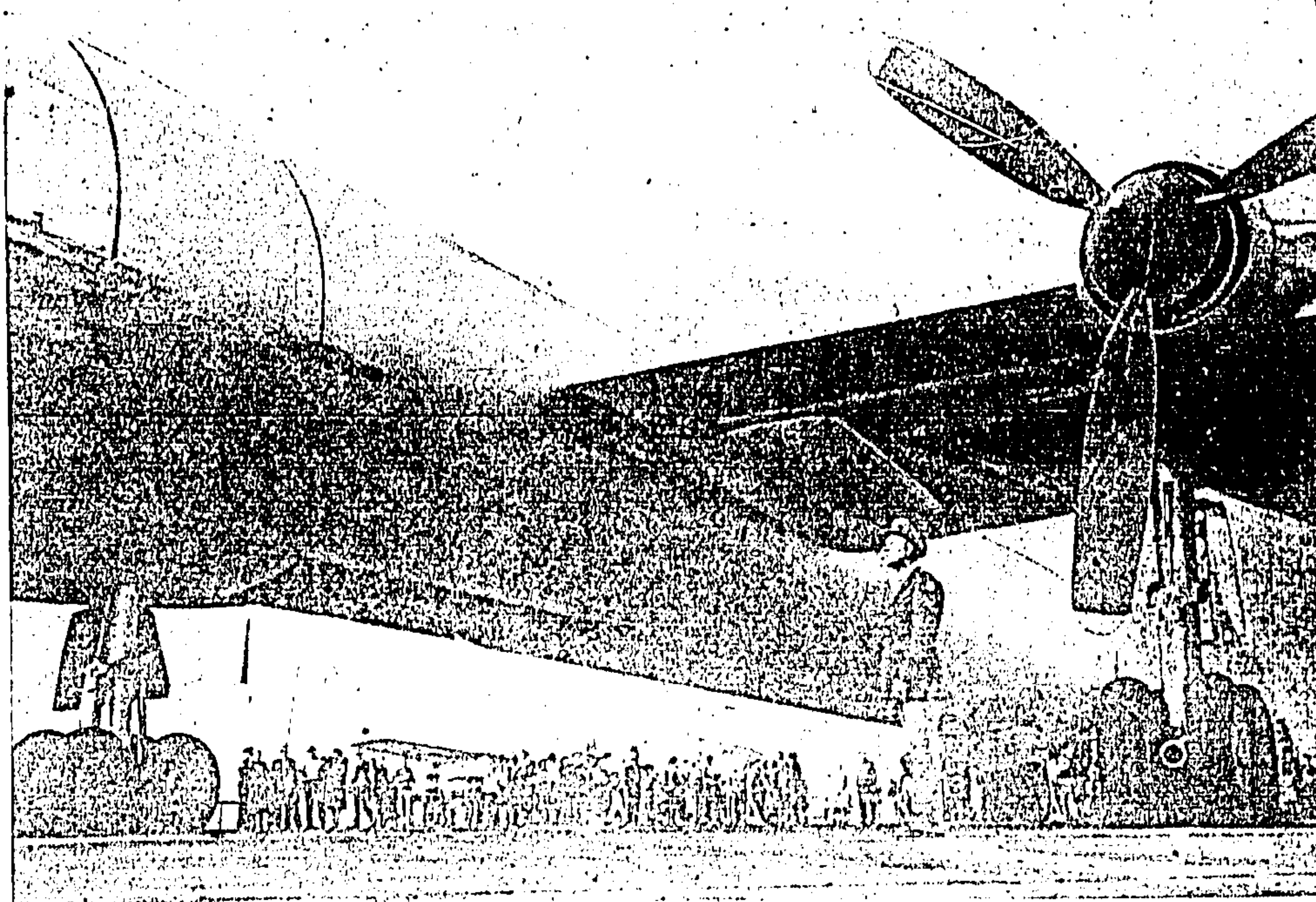
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PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



RABBIT ROYALTY—This little girl receives a royal audience by the king of rabbits, Jeannot I, and his queen at an exhibition in Paris. The show, called "Childhood, Youth and Family," featured various exhibits of family activities and a toy show, and was held in the Grand Palace Exhibition Hall.



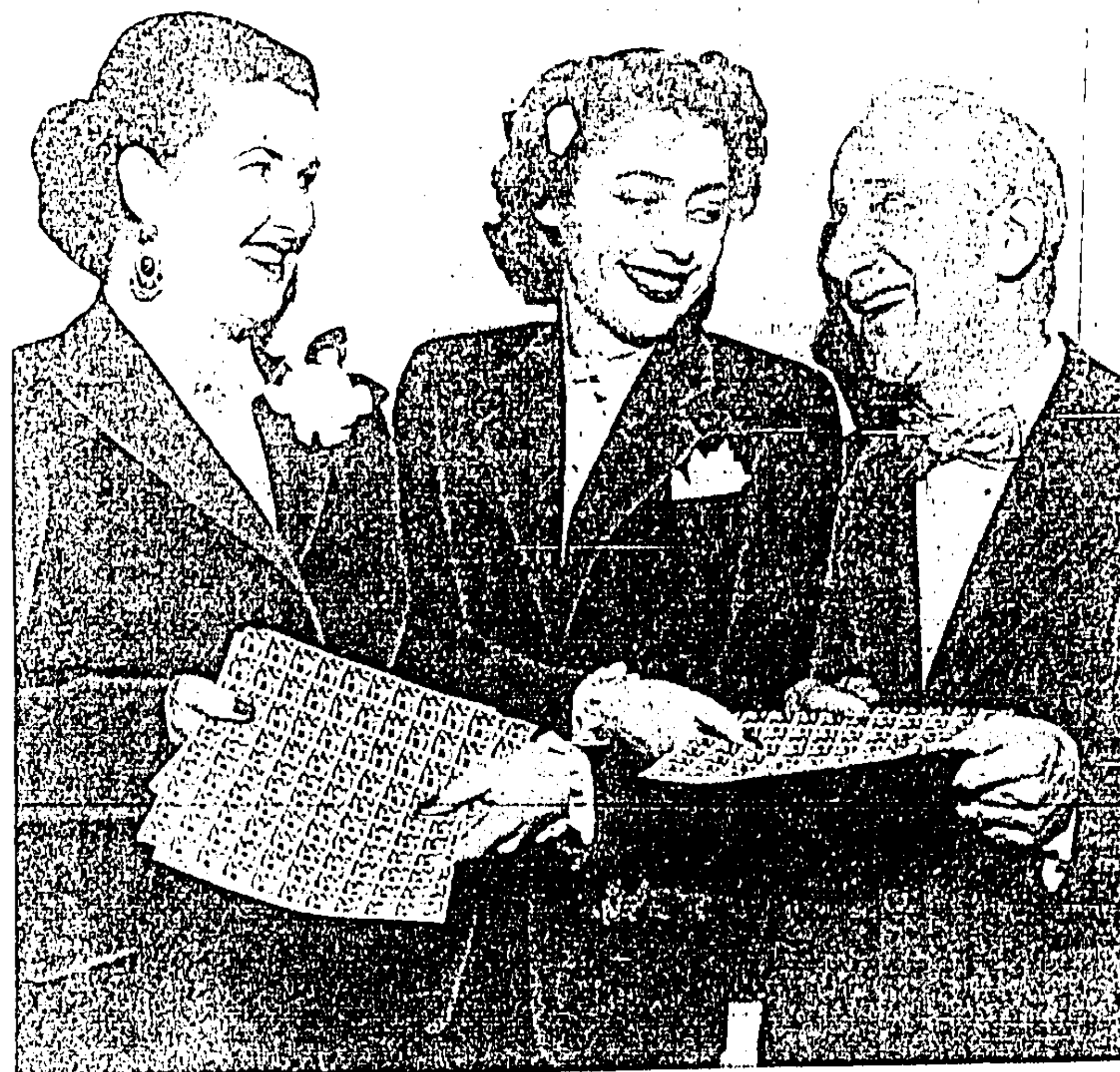
WORM'S EYE VIEW—Spectators appear to be specks on the horizon as they view the U.S. Air Force's giant B-36 bomber at the Los Angeles International Airport. Behind the crowd watching the bomber is a B-50. An estimated 200,000 spectators turned out for the event, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.



MIXED RELATIONS—Larry McKown, of St Joseph, Missouri, holds a six-week-old English duck in one hand and the White King pigeon that hatched it in the other. After the mother duck was killed by chickens, McKown put three eggs under the pigeon, which hatched two of them. Only this one survived.



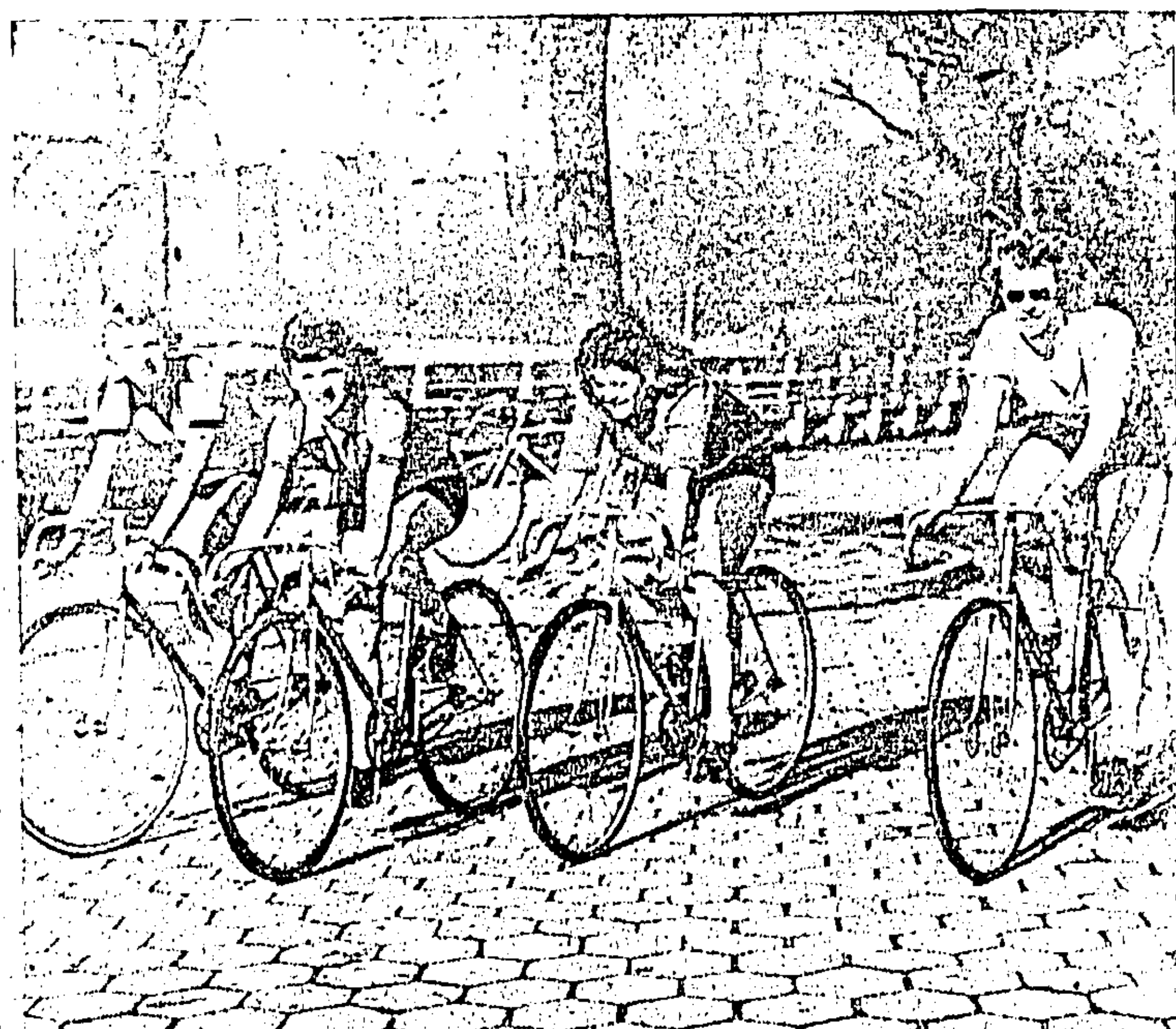
HOLY YEAR SCARF—An Italian girl in Rome models one of the religious souvenir scarfs which will be available there during Holy Year.



FOR A WORTHY CAUSE—Danish soprano Lis Broge, in New York to make her American concert debut, and Micky Gundmann, also from Denmark, receive some blocks of anti-TB seal stamps from comedian Jimmy Durante, who is definitely not from Denmark. All three campaigned hard for a worthy cause.



HAPPY TO MEET YOU—Gail Bassett, aged three, introduces her pooch, Happy, to actress Rhonda Fleming on a Hollywood film set. Gail is the daughter of a studio gateman, and Miss Fleming and her co-stars, John Payne and Dennis O'Keefe, want to sponsor the child's screen career.



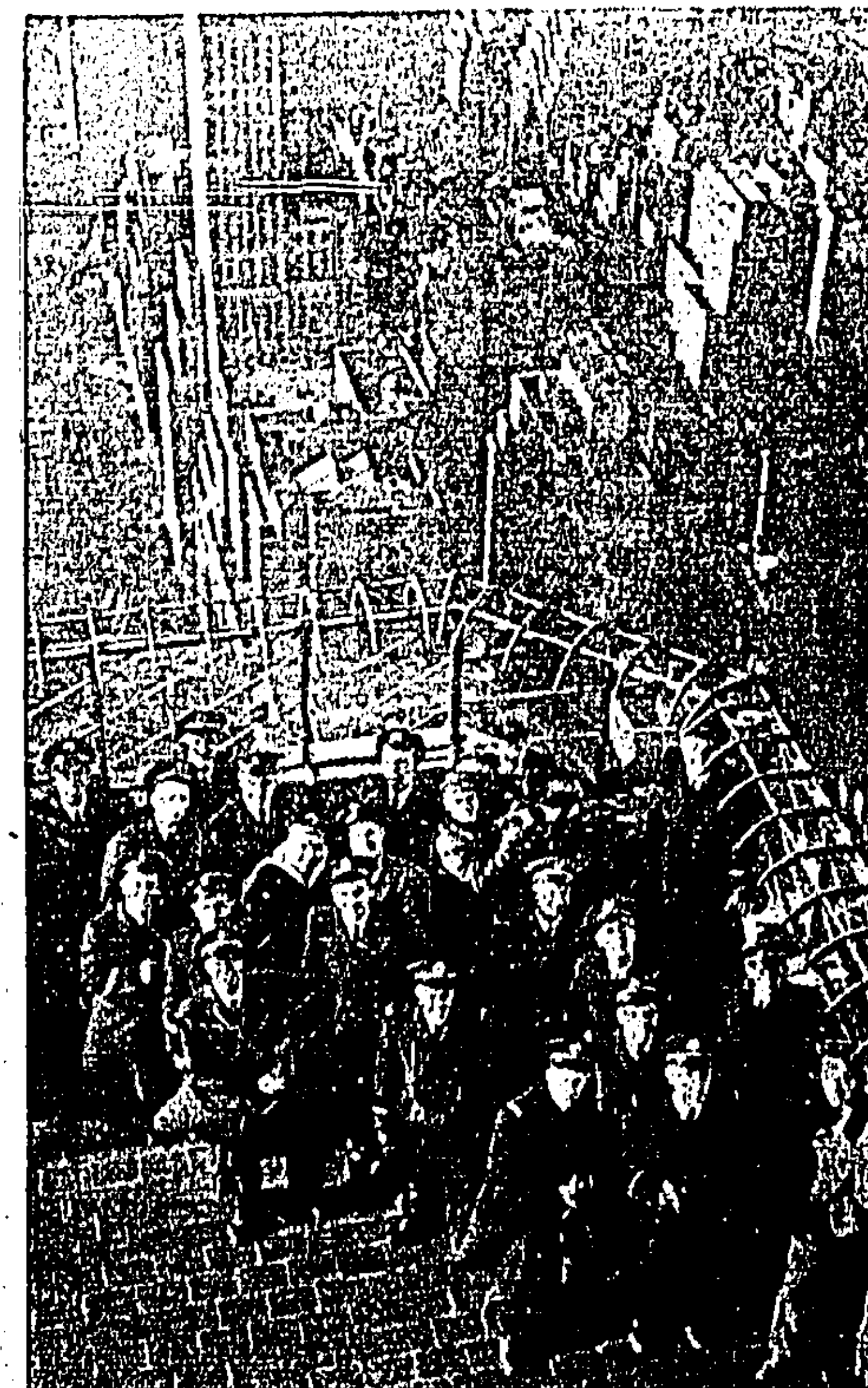
READY TO GO—Warming up for the Bicycle Derby in New York are these women pedal pushers who are competing in a programme of sprints on an indoor track. From left to right are—Ida and Paulo Renucci from Italy, Monique Lassere of France, and Margare' Sutcliff from England.



GLAMOUR ON THE HOOF—Colonel, one of four Clydesdale horses in a Chicago dairy farm's six-horse hitch, gets a pedicure from model Judy Kelley. Assistant driver Jack Newell looks on as Judy applies the beautifiers to the hoof.



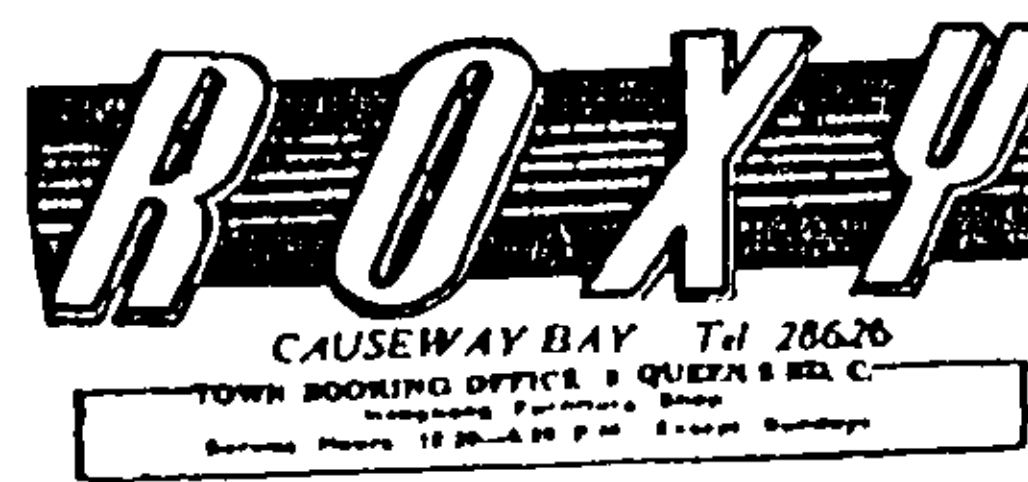
GOING SCOTCH—Hollywood actress Patricia Neal tries something new for an evening gown. The material is a striking blue, green and yellow plaid sent from Scotland by a weaver who suggested the idea to her.



SEEING THE BIG TOWN—Midshipmen of the French Navy look out over New York from the top of the Empire State Building. The future naval officers were from the French cruiser Jeanne D'Arc, which is taking them on its annual training cruise.

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WHEN SIR STAFFORD BET ON HORSES

by CHARLES WINTOUR

LITTLE Stafford Criggs was only four when his mother died. Perhaps that family tragedy goes further than any other fact to explain the remarkable character of Britain's vegetarian Chancellor.

For the death of Theresa Criggs, described by a sister as "an ex-eyed, full, sentimental, full of skill at embroidery with gold," left her children in the sole care of that renowned Parliamentary lawyer, Sir Alfred Criggs, Q.C., later Lord Parmoor.

It was his father's character, his father's career, and his father's beliefs which therefore exercised an unchallenged influence during Sir Stafford's formative years, as Eric Estorick calls them in his most unexceptional biography.

Favourite child

OF course, Staffie was recognised as a remarkable child from the first. When he was only 15 months old his mother, as yet, had no children, and he was the great brain development.

Soon Staffie was the centre of the nursery. His brother Leonard, later a shipowner and fervent Conservative, still sounds slightly envious about the blatant favouritism. "Others of us may have felt neglected while our little infant brother absorbed the spotlight and began to create a sort of controlling interest in our nursery."

He adds: "Stafford's wiles, cracks and judgments in his very early childhood were achieved with great care and solemnity and obtained for him the nickname of 'Dad'."

* Sir Stafford Criggs, by Eric Estorick, Heinemann, 21s.

At the university a Radical he became, in due course, a Tory MP, was knighted by Edward VII, given a peerage by the Liberals, and elevated to the Cabinet by Ramsay MacDonald. He left the Socialist Party in 1930, presumably in protest against his son's expulsion from the party.

The coming thread linking this variegated political career was his religion. Parmoor was an ardent Christian, and from the first impressed his children with the need to make Christianity the centre of their lives.

In this respect his influence on his youngest son has certainly proved profound and lasting. The coming thread linking this variegated political career was his religion. Parmoor was an ardent Christian, and from the first impressed his children with the need to make Christianity the centre of their lives.

Cripps finance

AT the time however Sir Alfred may have had his doubts. The Criggs boys were given exceptional freedom at Winchester, and entertained their friends at local hotels and pubs. Dear old "Dad" or "Dad-in-law" as Stafford sometimes called himself, could hardly be expected to then tell his father "I thought you would like to give it to me. If you would you could send me a cheque for £100."

At the same time he informed his father of an unfortunate "investment" in the Derby. It is difficult to imagine the lurch of the bookies having a modest flutter today.

Cripps's academic career, of course, was brilliant. Although he always intended to follow his father at the Bar, he had specialised in science, won scholarships, and at 22 was the youngest student ever to read a paper before the Royal Society.

Riches lie ahead— if you know where to look



FIFTY years ago the idea of Empire was almost forgotten. The Colonies, as the Dominions were called, were expected one day to hivel off from the Mother Country.

The tropical dependencies were welcome to send us produce in competition with all other sources provided not a penny of our money was spent on them.

Empire meant military garrisons and places in India which Kipling wrote about.

Every kind of trading preference had been scrapped in the previous 50 years of unorganised free importation.

But there were stirrings and forebodings. Germany and the U.S.A. were challenging Britain's export trade and dumping their surpluses from their own highly protected markets. Unemployment was creeping into the cities.

One man alone had other ideas. Empire than mere drift of his time, most disliked, most adored. Joe Chamberlain.

WE SHOULD SINK money in developing our overseas estates contrary to all tradition. WE SHOULD BUILD railways and harbours in Africa. STUDY tropical health and agriculture. DEFY foreign Governments which subsidised trade to the destruction of our colonial producers in the West Indies.

Joe Chamberlain had a more revolutionary idea. We could only get foreign tariffs down by threatening retaliation. We could only knit the Empire together by giving and receiving preferential treatment. He resigned office in 1903 to devote himself to Tariff Reform.

In that same year 1903 a conference of "Dominion" Prime Ministers in London "respectfully" urged the British Government to grant preferences, declaring that this system alone would stimulate trade and strengthen the Empire.

Canada established preferences in 1906. In succeeding years South Africa, New Zealand, and finally Australia in 1907, granted preferences to Britain.

Our exports to these countries doubled in a few years. No response from us. No preference granted by Britain to them right on until 1919.

Chamberlain's policy split the Tory Party, which always has a group of Free Traders in it. Several Ministers resigned, and in 1908 the Tory Government itself was defeated by the Free Trade Liberals on the "Stomach tax" and "Your food will cost you more."

The Chamberlain vision faded. The money that would have spanned Africa or Australia with railways was poured into developing the Argentine and Brazil.

Imports into Britain from the Empire rose from £248 million in 1932 to £371 million in 1938. Exports from Britain to the Empire rose from £165 million in 1932 to £235 million in 1938. For the first time in our history, in the year 1934, our exports of manufactured goods to the Empire exceeded in value those to all foreign countries.

Already in 1938 the Tory Government was whittling away its Empire preference. It agreed at America's request to abolish timber duties, to cancel the duty of 2s a quarter on wheat, and promised never to increase the tobacco preference for Africa, Canada, and India.

Preferences

FOR the first time the Budget of 1939 had shown that imports valued to duty should pay a lower rate if they came from the Empire.

Empire sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and minor items came in at five-sixths the full rate, whilst at rather less. These trades gradually improved.

Where a bold step was taken, as in abolishing the Empire wine preference in 1927, imports of Empire wines doubled in 12 months.

But in the ten years 1919-29 the scope of this policy was quite trifling, and the great staples of Empire production meat and wheat never entered the picture at all.

Then in June 1929 a manifesto broke like an electric storm on politics when the Tories had once again gone down and the timorous Ramsay MacDonald Government was being kept in power by Liberal support.

"Who is for the Empire?" That was its title. It was a shock. The Empire had been forgotten again.

But now once more one man of vision was to make Empire the foremost issue in political life. He was Lord Beaverbrook.

For Empire

HIS plan then was, as it now is, duties on imports of foreign foodstuffs, free entry of Empire produce. Customs Union with the Colonies, free trade as far as practicable with the Dominions. Empire Free Trade, he calls it.

First in articles, then in speeches through the constituencies, in stormy by-elections, he argued and pleaded his cause.

In the General Election of 1931, between October 13 and 20, he addressed massed audiences at Limehouse, Cambridge, Darwen, Battersea, Acton, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Fulham, Camden Town, London Hippodrome, and Newquay (Cornwall).

The National Government was returned triumphant and com-

pletely free to make a tariff revolution. It imposed a ten per cent duty on a wide range of goods. One side of the Beaverbrook cause was won. The duty fell on the foreigners only. Empire goods came in duty-free.

But the other side was lost. A free list was issued. Beef, mutton, bacon, grain—no duty on these imports. No preference on these great staples of Empire production. No protection for the farmer at home.

However, a great Empire Economic Conference was to meet in Ottawa in August 1932. It was a golden opportunity. Canada's cattle trade with the U.S.A. had just been stopped by tariff.

But the British Government refused to give a tariff preference to Empire meat. The great chance was lost.

The Ottawa Agreement, nevertheless, formed for the first time a basis of reciprocal Empire trade. Guaranteed allocations by quota were made for Empire produce in the home market.

Trade up

Imports into Britain from the Empire rose from £248 million in 1932 to £371 million in 1938.

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Today the Socialist Government has created new obstacles to advance in Empire trade. In return for the American Loan, it agreed not to discriminate in its trade. It has agreed in principle to the reduction of our low rate of tariffs and to the elimination of preferences.

On the other hand Governments today are much more conscious of their colonial estate and spend sums on local improvements which were unthinkable 50 years ago.

That's where we are. Where could we have been?

If only...

TODAY we are beginning to prospect a new railway to connect the Rhodesias with Tanganyika. What blessings would flow if this line had been constructed 50 years ago in Chamberlain's time in place of the Argentine railways, in which £234 million of British capital was sunk.

How good it if it had been built 20 years ago when Beaverbrook started his crusade.

Especially now that we have sold the Argentine railways for one year's supply of the meat which we might have started raising in the Empire 50 years ago, or 20 years ago. We are starting a scheme of meat-raising in Australia which we could have had 50 years ago. 20 years ago.

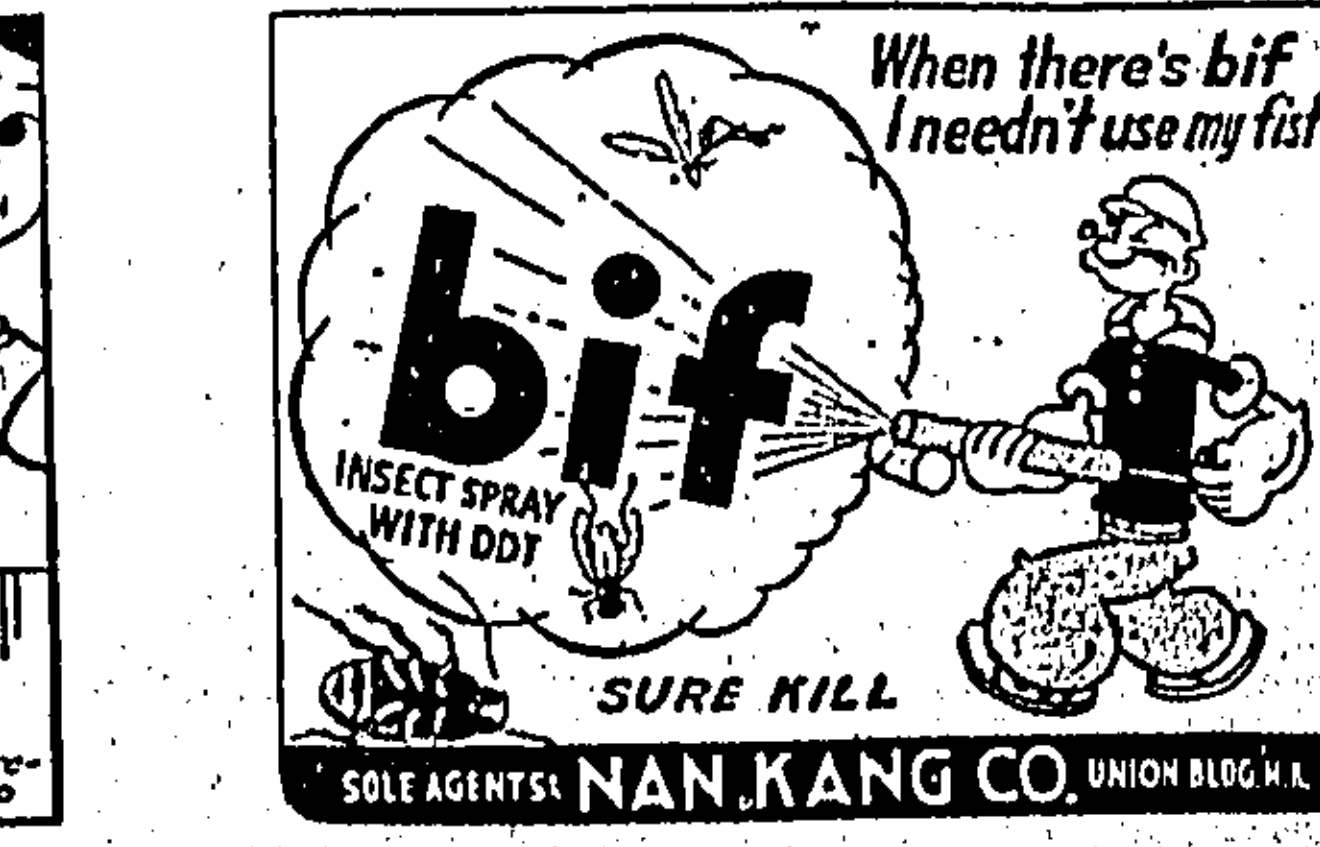
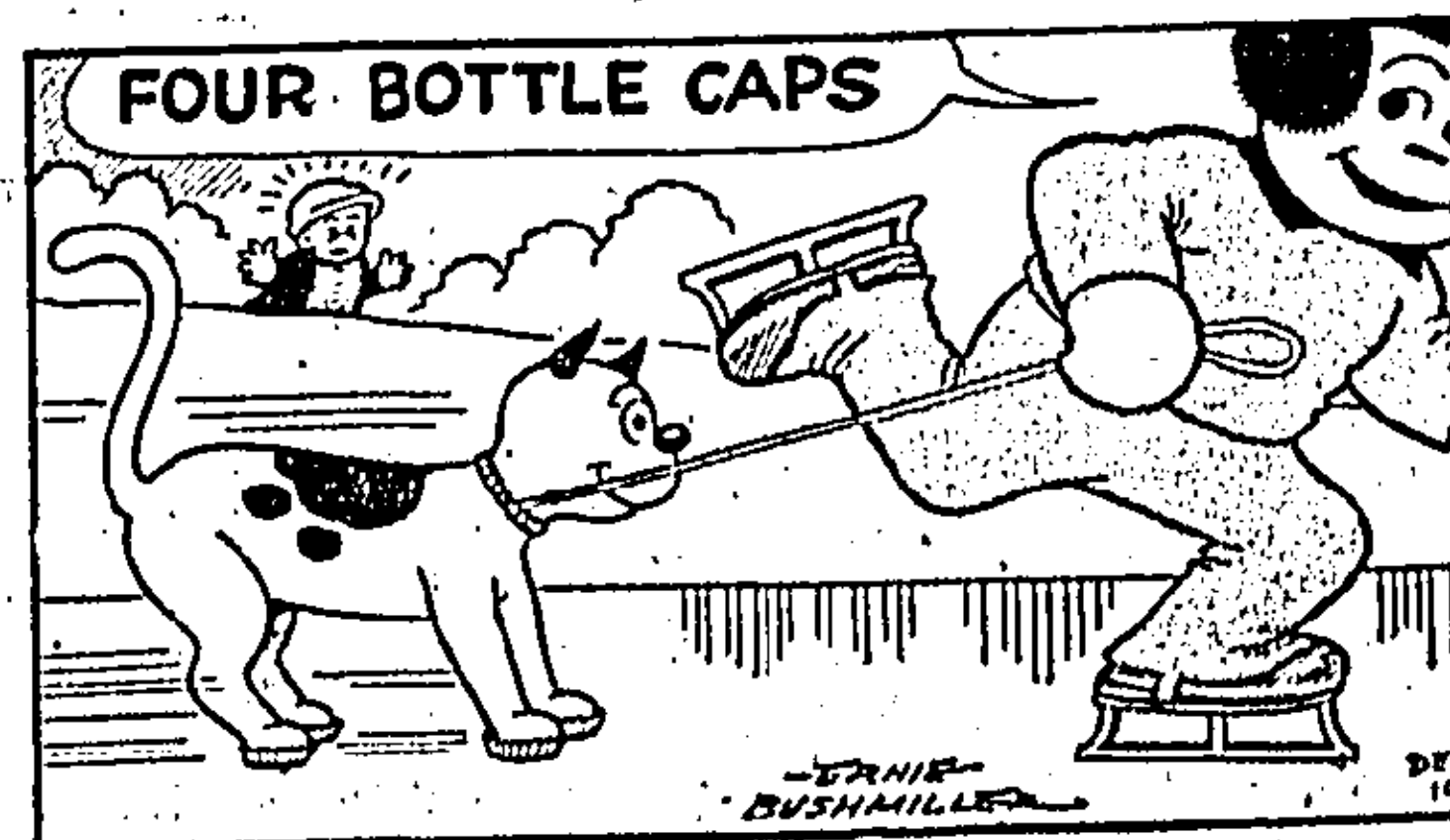
We buy foreign wheat although Canada and Australia could today supply all our imports.

We buy foreign timber although the Colonies have all the hardwood and Canada alone has all the softwood that we could ever use. And so on, and so on, and so on.

Fifty years with little encouragement from British Governments have seen immense expansion in the Empire. There is no limit to what the next half-century could see if Westminster would listen to its men of vision.

—(London Express Service)

NANCY Top Secret



By Ernie Bushmiller

CHINESE REDS EXPECTED TO STEP UP POLITICAL OFFENSIVE IN SE ASIA

Singapore, Jan. 19.—Britain's leading strategists here in Singapore, convinced that sooner or later China's Communist leaders will reveal expansionist aims, are preparing up of the political offensive from that quarter. They believe that the test of 1950 is whether or not the Chinese Communists will need force of arms to achieve their objectives.

SPAARK URGED TO ACCEPT OEEC JOB

Washington, Jan. 19.—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today urged M. Paul Henri Spaak, former Belgian Premier, to accept the proposed job as head of the Marshall Plan organization in Europe.

Mr. Spaak, 50, is a member of the State Department, with the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Silvercruys, attending.

Mr. Acheson said that he cannot say that he will accept a proposal which has not yet been made. "I do not know of the proposal," he said, "and what the conditions will be if it is made."

Mr. Spaak was referring to the fact that the 16-nation Organization for European Economic Co-operation must decide to create the post and then offer the job formally.

This has not yet been done. President Harry Truman urged Mr. Spaak yesterday to accept the job.

Some countries, including Britain and the Scandinavian nations, are reported as being only mildly interested in the idea being promoted by the United States.

The United States believes that by naming a top ranking Western European diplomat as its head, the OEEC will be able to move more quickly in dispensing with European trade barriers.

CRIPPS BRIEFED

London, Jan. 19.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was briefed at a Cabinet Economic Committee meeting here today for his visit to Paris next week to attend meetings of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.

Experts of the OEEC have been working overtime to complete a report on the end of the month an interim report on the progress since the March 1949 summit conference.

The report will be submitted first to the 16-nation governing Council of the OEEC, then to the Economic Co-operation Administration and, finally, to the United States Congress.

Taught Churchill To Paint

Dublin, Jan. 19.—James Connolly, a famous Irish revolutionary, today at the Royal Hibernian Academy, of which he was President.

Mr. Connolly was born in County Armagh. At one time he was a London studio where he specialised in portraits. Mr. Connolly took painting lessons from him in 1915.

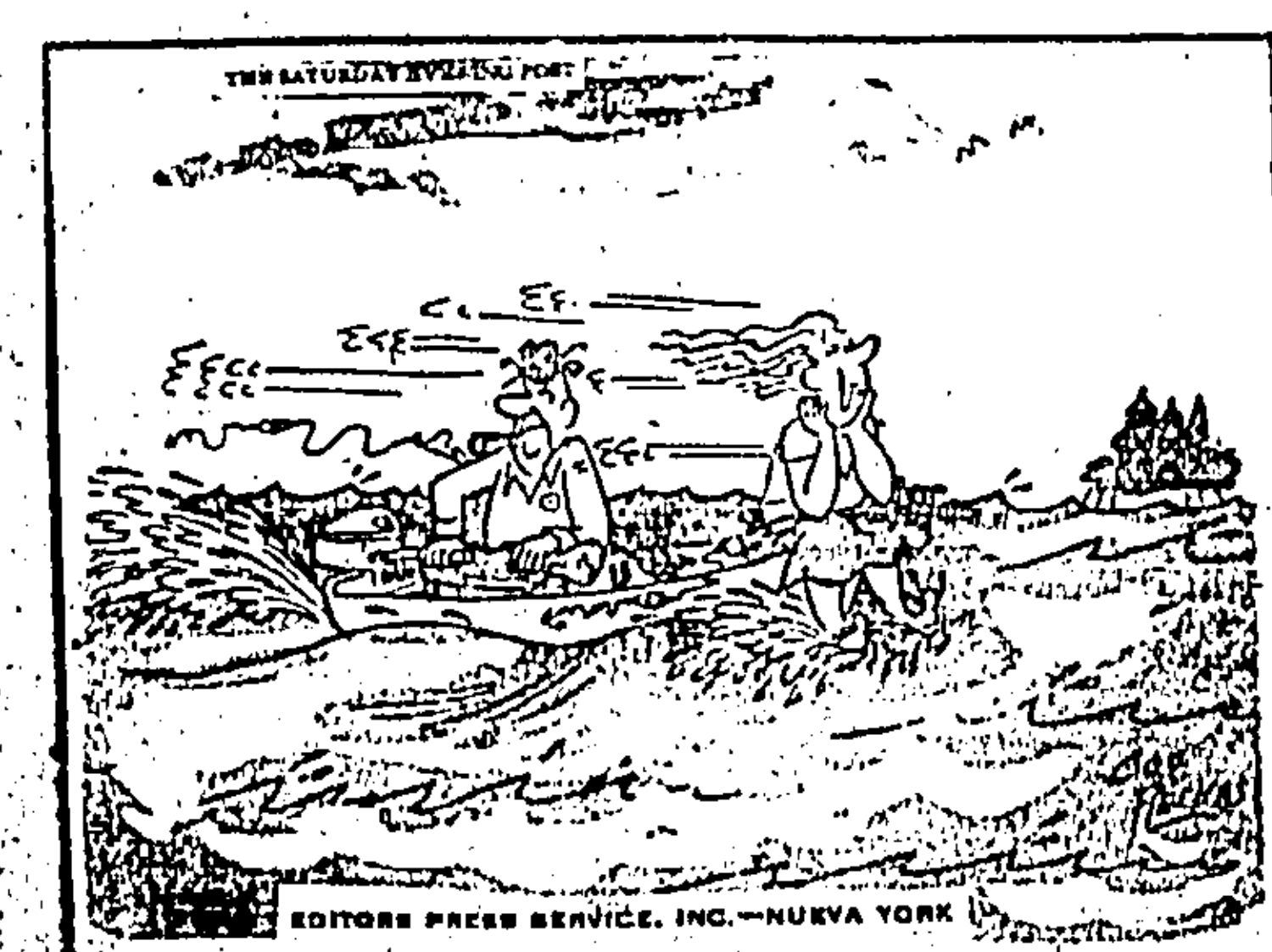
He was appointed President and keeper of the Hibernian Academy last October. He died in his living quarters there.

A painter for more than 40 years, Mr. Connolly never made his art public. It was omitted from his sketch in "Who's Who."

Yugoslav Minister Replaced

Belgrade, Jan. 19.—Nikola Brozina, Yugoslav Minister to Israel, has been relieved of his duty and recalled, Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, reported here today.

It was announced that M. Brozina would be replaced by M. Nikola Milicevic, former Chancellor to the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, the agency said.—Reuters.



"Fishing's fun when you're moving from one likely spot to another."

Many observers here consider that the fundamental policy of the Communists in their plan to control South-east Asia is to install pro-Communist governments in the various countries by means of political infiltration.

First on the list to come under Communist influence would be Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, which possess the rice that is the mainstay of other parts of the region.

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EMBARRASSING

The Chinese in Malaya are very unpopular, more than half of the total population. Recognition by the Chinese Government of Malaya would be embarrassing to the many thousands of indigenous Chinese in Southeast Asia, who are to be regarded as the new regime to build up trade and provide foreign currency.

Nevertheless, observers here believe that Mao Tse-tung's Chinese People's Government would secretly help Malaya, where a considerable number of Chinese are living, and must be kept alive if the Communist movement in Southeast Asia is to be followed.

The attitude of the Malayan Chinese Association, which has a membership of 50,000, is considered significant. The Association, which is based in Malaya, has been active in supporting the Communist movement in the region.

BUILDING NATION

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U.S. Representation At Vatican

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Truman today told a press conference that the question of continuing representation at the Vatican and appointing a successor to Mr. Myron Taylor were both under study at the State Department.

Mr. Taylor's resignation was announced last night.—Reuters.

This is the position, as seen here, in the various other countries of Southeast Asia today.

Vietnam (French Indo-China): The final phase of what has become known as the Bao Dai experiment is getting underway following the transfer of power by the French Government to the Vietnam Government. It now remains to be seen whether the genuine nationalists will fall away from the Communist-dominated Viet-Nam, and rally round the French-sponsored government.

FRENCH HOPE

In the meantime, Moscow-trained Dr. Ho Chi-minh controls a large part of the territory, but the French and Vietnamese forces are intensifying the drive to bring back the French-backed government.

The French hope that the threat of Chinese Communist troops on the Tonkin border will win support for the Bao Dai government, but even if it does, the Communists admit that the French armed forces will have to stay in Vietnam at present for security reasons.

Sumatran position is reported to be deteriorating. Marshal P. Subandono, the Prime Minister, committed his government a few months ago to a strong anti-Communist stand with the idea of encouraging arms and economic support from Britain and the United States.

With the growing belief that effective backing from the anti-Communist bloc is not to be relied upon, the anti-Communist policy is being moderated.

THE ONLY HOPE

Burma Reports indicate that the situation has become more dangerous if the present Government under Thakun Nu, a left-wing Coalition, goes more left-wing with the Marxist doctrine. Reports indicate that the situation has become more dangerous if the present Government under Thakun Nu, a left-wing Coalition, goes more left-wing with the Marxist doctrine.

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Kashmir, Jan. 19.—An angry Parliament today accused the United Nations of failing to give Pakistan a fair deal on the Kashmir issue.

One delegate said he would rather see the former princely state in Soviet hands than have it go to India.

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End Of Arkansas Manhunt



No Big Changes In American Export Controls

Washington, Jan. 19.—Commerce Department officials said today they believed their present system of export controls are adequate to prevent any strategic American materials from reaching Russia by way of the "back door" through Communist China despite the fact that the Reds now control virtually all China and are recognised by Britain and other governments.

For that reason no considerable changes are planned in the present licensing system for the Far East, although there may be minor "alterations."

Meanwhile, Commerce Department officials said they were continuing licensed exports of war potential materials to the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa.

This class of materials includes aviation gasoline. Export licenses for arms had been suspended since the Chinese Nationalists had been expelled from the mainland.

The Commerce Department at present is engaged in studying the possibility of issuing licenses for the export of strategic materials to Communist China, but this is their private attitude. For that reason, their activity will be confined to checking trans-shipment ports where the goods, consigned to traders of other countries, might be diverted to Communist China in violation of the terms under which the license was issued.

SEVERAL TESTS

The export control officials explained that when the Commerce Department receives a request for a license for the export of any item on the post-war list, which includes those of strategic value or in short supply, it initiates the assistance of the State and other departments to determine whether the consignment is actually designed and whether he intends any trans-shipment.

It then applies several factors as a test in granting a license.

1. Whether the shipment is within normal civilian needs for such material in the consignee's country.
2. Whether he has adequate money to finance the transaction.
3. Availability of the goods in the United States.

After a license is granted, the United States follows it through to the destination. Also, through the co-operation of foreign officials in friendly countries, it checks on whether any trans-shipment has been provided for in the application for the license, has taken place.

MANIFESTS SUPPLIED

At Hongkong, the British have been supplying copies of all shipping manifests on outgoing goods to the American Consulate to permit such a check.

Other methods of checking can be utilised at other points. While American officials do not say flatly that no licence

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

This test, though on familiar lines, introduces a new idea. Call the publican A B C D E. Call their pseudonyms A J K L M. Then construct the following scheme:

ARNOTT	.....	A	B	C	D	E
BRISK	.....	J	K	L	M	N
CLARK	.....	M	N	O	P	Q
DACRES	.....	N	O	P	Q	R
EWART	.....	O	P	Q	R	S

Each of the letters A J M P must appear once in each column and once in each row. But since each writer knows his own pseudonym, he can find out the letter he must use in each column. For example, if A is "ARNOTT," he must use "A" in the first column. If J is "BRISK," he must use "J" in the second column. If M is "CLARK," he must use "M" in the third column. If P is "DACRES," he must use "P" in the fourth column. If Q is "EWART," he must use "Q" in the fifth column.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers:
1. Louise, do la. Ramo. 2. Elias Howe. 3. In the Indian Ocean, 240 miles east of Africa. 4. "The State." 5. The Louvre, Paris, France. 6. The Atlantic Charter.

Sudden Death Of Ethiopian Diplomat

Geneva, Jan. 19.—Mr. Tesfio Tegaguern, Ethiopian Minister to France, and his nation's observer at the U.N. Trusteeship Council Committee meetings on an agreement for Italian trusteeship over Somaliland, died unexpectedly in his hotel at Geneva on Wednesday night. Friends said he suffered a heart attack.

The death of the diplomat was announced at today's session of the Committee by Chairman Max Henrique Unreña, of the Dominican Republic. A moment of silence was observed by the Committee in memory of the Ethiopian observer.

Mr. Tegaguern, with Abebe Betta, Ethiopian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, attended all meetings of the Committee during which the draft agreement was argued.

Mr. Tegaguern's death came only a few hours after the final draft was completed.

Both members of the Italian delegation of observers, Giuseppe Brusasca and Vittorio Cerulli, Committee members over the death of the Ethiopian observer.

Brusasca said he had spoken to Mr. Tegaguern only a few days ago, and the Ethiopian diplomat spoke of his great desire to see friendly collaboration between Italy and Ethiopia re-established.

"We will try to honour his memory and do everything possible that friendship be restored between Ethiopia and Italy," Brusasca said.

Cerulli, in expressing his regret, said he had known Mr. Tegaguern and had been a friend of his for a number of years under "very difficult circumstances for both of us," Associated Press.

Mr. Tegaguern was 45 years old. He was a member of the Ethiopian Parliament and had been a member of the Ethiopian Government for several years.

NEW RAILWAY STEAMER

Clyde Bank, Scotland, Jan. 19.—The new British railway steamer, which will be used in the Harwick-Hank of Holland route, was launched today.

Mrs. Den Hollander, wife of a President of the Netherlands Railways, christened the vessel just before it slid down the ways to the yard of John Brown and Company Ltd.

The steamer will carry 57 passengers and a crew of 70. It is the first of a series of 10, known as "Ascalon" class.

GOLD COAST STRIKES CALLED OFF

Avera, Gold Coast, Jan. 19.—Gold Coast trade unionists informed the Government today that they had called off the strikes which had persisted in the colony since January 9, but the Governor, Sir Charles Arden Clarke, told an emergency meeting of the Legislative Council today that the Trades Union Congress was not responsible for the strike situation.

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If the wants of advertisers are quickly met and they do not desire any further replies forwarded, we shall be glad to be notified promptly to that effect when a suitable acknowledgment will be inserted free of charge.

FUNERAL

HO KONG TONG.—The funeral of the late Mr. Ho Kong-tung, CBE, will take place on Friday, January 20, at 11 a.m. at the residence, No. 1 Lower Castle Road, at 11 a.m. and will be held at the Hong Kong University at 12 Noon.

FOUND

R.N. Seaman's cap in Cathedral compound. Apply Secretary, "R. C. M. Post."

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NEW EDITION. The "POST" Typograph Map incorporating amendments to the Local and Non-Local Street Signal Codes. Mounted \$2.00. Unmounted \$4.00. Obtainable at "R. C. M. Post."

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